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# COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.


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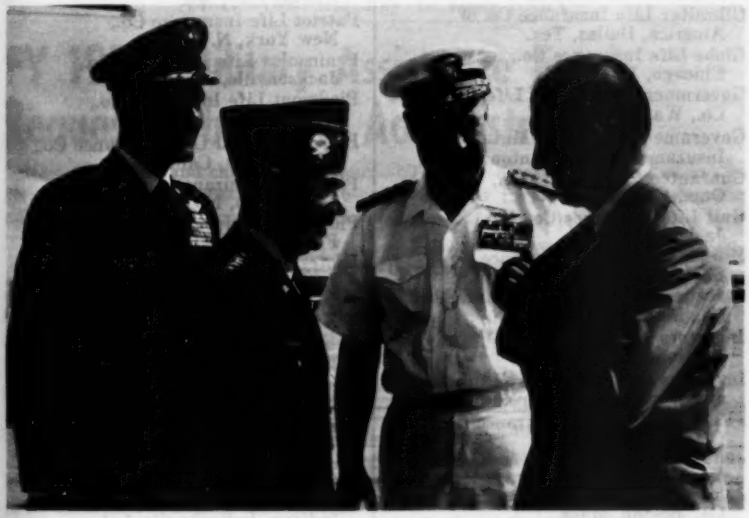
Vol. 6, No. 17 July 26, 1969

## Nation's Future Security

# Vitality, Strength of U.S. Seapower Essential



VISITS STRIKE COMMAND—Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley (right) is greeted at MacDill AFB, Fla., by General Theodore J. Conway (left foreground), CINC, U.S. Strike Command; Lieutenant General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Deputy Commander in Chief, and Rear Admiral John J. Lynch, Chief of Staff. Secretary Kelley visited Strike Command Headquarters for briefings on Command's mission.

The Chief of Naval Operations took the occasion at commissioning ceremonies of the USS BERGALL (SSN-667) recently to assure the American people, "We, in the Navy, like the men of our other Armed Forces, can very adequately handle the challenges which may confront our nation."

Speaking at Groton, Conn., Admiral Thomas H. Moorer said, "It would be unfortunate if this country were to sell its capability and determination short in this crucial time through negative thinking and distorted perspective."

He presented "a few facts about this great nation of ours."

Following are excerpts of his remarks:

Today's commissioning of USS BERGALL affords me a very welcome opportunity to return here to the realm of the submariner, and to this industrial area which has earned such a splendid record of accomplishment and technological progress in our

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

# Views of Nations Decide Future of Military-Industrial Complex

Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, believes that as long as nations differ on the fundamental values of life, and as long as they maintain the capacity to make war, the so-called military-industrial complex will be with us.

Speaking before the Town Hall of California in Los Angeles recently, Secretary Kelley said, "The so-called military-industrial complex has become a national issue partly because of its size. The Defense Department budget of almost $80 billion consumes a tenth of this nation's Gross National Product. But more than from size alone, the criticism of the Military-Industrial Complex apparently stems from the suspicion that a small group of men make $80 billion worth of decisions, and that this could add up to a huge conspiracy against the nation."

Answering these criticisms, Mr. Kelley said, "I believe such a fear is unfounded. One of the difficult things about the military-industrial complex is finding it."

Secretary Kelley agreed with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, who said recently,

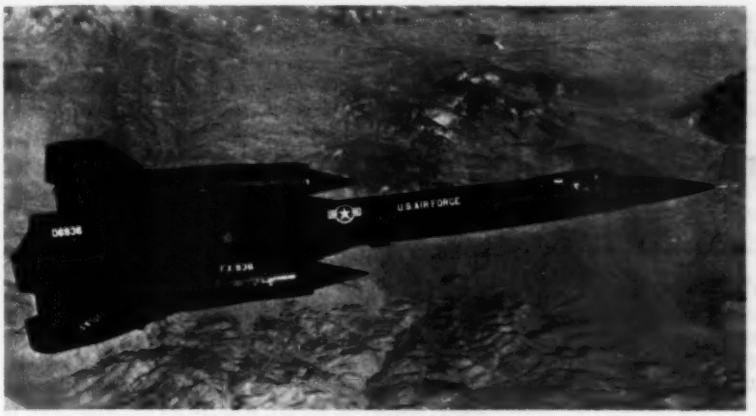
(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

# Defense Approves 96 Companies for Sale of Life Insurance

The Department of Defense has accredited 96 life insurance companies to solicit the sale of life insurance among members of the U.S. Armed Forces on DoD installations in foreign areas during Fiscal Year 1970. Accreditation was effective July 1, 1969.

**The 96 companies accredited are:**

Academy Life Insurance Co., Denver, Colo.
All American Assurance Co., Baton Rouge, La.
All American Life & Casualty Co., Park Ridge, Ill.
American Amicable Life Insurance Co., Dallas, Tex.
American Bankers Life Assurance Co., Miami, Fla.
American Fidelity Life Insurance Co., Pensacola, Fla.
American Foundation Life Insurance Co., Little Rock, Ark.
American General Life Insurance Co. of Delaware, Wilmington, Del.
American International Life Assurance Co. of New York, New York, N.Y.
American Life Insurance Co., Wilmington, Del.
American Mutual Life Insurance Co., Des Moines, Iowa
American National Insurance Co., Galveston, Tex.
Atlas Life Insurance Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Bankers Life Insurance Co. of America, Dallas, Tex.
Beneficial National Life Insurance Co., New York, N.Y.
Beneficial Standard Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Capitol Life Insurance Co., Denver, Colo.
Century Life Insurance Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
Charter National Life Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Chesapeake Life Insurance Co., Baltimore, Md.
Citizens Standard Life Insurance Co., Corpus Christi, Tex.
Colonial Life Insurance Co. of America, East Orange, N.J.
Companion Life Insurance Co., New York, N.Y.
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
Constitution Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.
Continental Assurance Co., Chicago, Ill.
Crown Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada
Delaware American Life Insurance Co., Dover, Del.
Durham Life Insurance Co., Raleigh, N.C.
Executive Life Insurance Co., Beverly Hills, Calif.
Farm and Home Life Insurance Co., Phoenix, Ariz.
Federal Life & Casualty Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Fidelity Bankers Life Insurance Co., Richmond, Va.
First Colony Life Insurance Co., Lynchburg, Va.
First National Life Insurance Co. of America, Atlanta, Ga.
Franklin Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Ill.
General Services Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.
George Washington Life Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Gibraltar Life Insurance Co. of America, Dallas, Tex.
Globe Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.
Government Employees Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.
Government Personnel Mutual Life Insurance Co., San Antonio, Tex.
Guarantee Mutual Life Co., Omaha, Neb.
Gulf Life Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Horace Mann Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Ill.
Investors Guaranty Life Insurance Co., Mercer Island, Wash.
Investors Insurance Corp., Portland, Ore.
Investors Syndicate Life Assurance and Annuity Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
ITT Hamilton Life Insurance Co., Clayton, Mo.
Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., Greensboro, N.C.
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.
Lafayette Life Insurance Co., Lafayette, Ind.
Life Insurance Society of America, Birmingham, Ala.
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, N.Y.
Midland Mutual Life Insurance Co., Columbus, Ohio
Midland National Life Insurance Co., Watertown, S.D.
Mid-West National Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mo.
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, New York, N.Y.
Mutual Savings Life Insurance Co., Decatur, Ala.
National Fidelity Life Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo.
National Travelers Life Co., Des Moines, Iowa
National Western Life Insurance Co., Austin, Tex.
Nationwide Life Insurance Co., Columbus, Ohio
North American Life Insurance Co. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Northern Life Insurance Co., Seattle, Wash.
Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California, Los Angeles, Calif.
Occidental Life Insurance Co. of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C.
Old Line Life Insurance Co. of America, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Old Republic Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.
Old Security Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Patriot Life Insurance Co., New York, N.Y.
Peninsular Life Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Piedmont Life Insurance Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Pierce National Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Pilot Life Insurance Co., Greensboro, N.C.
Pioneer American Insurance Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
Professional Insurance Corp., Jacksonville, Fla.
Pyramid Life Insurance Co., Kansas City, Kans.
Reserve Life Insurance Co., Dallas, Tex.
Seaboard Life Insurance Co. of America, Miami, Fla.
Security Benefit Life Insurance Co., Topeka, Kans.
Standard Life & Accident Insurance Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Standard Life Insurance Co. of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.
Sunset Life Insurance Co. of America, Olympia, Wash.
Surety Life Insurance Co., Salt Lake City, Utah
Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
United American Life Insurance Co., Denver, Colo.
United Benefit Life Insurance Co., Omaha, Neb.
United Life & Accident Insurance Co., Concord, N.H.
USAA Life Insurance Co., San Antonio, Tex.
United Services Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.
Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co., Houston, Tex. (Formerly: Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co. of America, Washington, D.C.)
Western Life Insurance Co., St. Paul, Minn.
World Service Life Insurance Co., Fort Worth, Tex.




YF-12A to be tested by Air Force-NASA

# FY 1970 Military Assistance Funds Requested by New Administration

New directions and changed emphasis mark the Administration's economic and military assistance proposals for Fiscal Year 1970.

The appropriations requested by President Nixon—$2.2 billion for economic assistance, $375 million for military assistance, and $75 million for guarantee reserves—have been pared to the minimum, the State Department said in its June 30 issue of Foreign Policy Briefs.

The bulk of military assistance—more than 80 per cent—will continue to be furnished countries that provide us with important facilities, and to four major allies: the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Greece, and Turkey. In addition, modest assistance programs will be provided for 44 other countries, 26 of which are to receive training only.

In the late 1950's the United States devoted nearly one per cent of its Gross National Product (GNP) to public and private resource flows to developing countries.

Last year those flows were only about two-thirds of one per cent. Next year, as the GNP reaches a trillion dollars, we will spend little more than one-half of one per cent of this unprecedented income on aid and private investment in developing countries.

The new directions embodied in the President's message to the Congress include:

1—Greater emphasis on private enterprise and individual initiative.

2—A new stimulus to technical assistance measures.

3—Greater emphasis on multi-lateral cooperation in aid.

4—Furthering food production and family planning.

To stimulate additional private investment in developing nations, the President has proposed the establishment of the Overseas Private Investment Corp. This corporation will:

—Mobilize private U.S. funds through our extended-risk guarantee program.

—Bring the advantages of corporate-loan management to present insurance and incentive programs.

—Provide direct loans in modest amounts for high-priority developmental investments.

—Administer managerial and other technical assistance to private enterprise.

To give greater emphasis to technical assistance, the Administration has allotted more than one-fiifth of its entire appropriations request to a revised and expanded technical assistance program.

# Air Force, NASA Agree on YF-12A Testing Program

The Air Force and NASA have initiated a cooperative flight test program for the YF-12A aircraft to help fill a research and development gap left by termination of the X-15 and XB-70 programs.

Under terms of the program, the Air Force will make available the two YF-12A aircraft at Edwards AFB, Calif. Also included will be necessary spare parts and associated ground equipment, base support at the California installation, and Air Force maintenance personnel.

The Air Force is seeking additional data on operational factors, development of procedures and establishment of limitations relating to command and control problems, and establishment of possible bomber penetration tactics against an interceptor with the YF-12A performance and capability.

NASA is seeking data on altitude-hold at supersonic speeds, boundary layer noise, heat transfer under high speed conditions, airframe-propulsion system interactions involving effects of engine inlet performance, and other performance and handling characteristics.

**CARRIER ORIENTATION — General Ralph E. Haines, Jr., USA, Commander U.S. Army Pacific, enjoys conversation with Captain Frank H. O'Brien, Chief of Staff, Carrier Division Seven, on the bridge of USS Bon Homme Richard off the coast of Vietnam. General Haines was on an orientation visit.**

## Explaining The Cold War

# Foreign Affairs—And The Generation Gap

*A striking example of today's generation gap lies in the differences between the generations in their attitudes on foreign affairs. Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson recently analyzed this gap. Following is Part I of excerpts from Mr. Richardson's commencement address at Emerson College in Boston on June 8. Part II, dealing with current U.S. policy, will appear in a subsequent issue of COMMANDERS DIGEST.*

I cannot resist pointing out certain seeming parallels between life on campus and beyond.

I was reminded of these not long ago on hearing of a sign held by a student at one of the innumerable demonstrations at Columbia. It said: "If you don't know where you are, you're in the right place."

Beyond the somewhat poignant humor of that slogan lies, I think, a wry and perhaps even profound commentary on our current state of affairs. On and off campus many of us don't quite know where we are or where we

***'Much is talked and written about the generation gap. (Gaps — generation, missile, credibility, and so on—seem, in fact, almost to be an obsession with us.)'***

may be going. Many of our traditional moorings have come loose, and we have not yet found new places where we can safely drop anchor. And this fact is, I think, as true for the world of international affairs as it is in our social mores and our personal lives.

The high interest of this generation of students in foreign affairs . . . is most welcome and is already having an important impact. One reason for this impact is easily identified. We are getting younger as a nation. By the end of this year, fully half of our population will be under 25 years old.

Much is talked and written about the generation gap. (Gaps—generation, missile, credibility, and so on—seem, in fact, almost to be an obsession with us.)

I want to suggest what seems to me an obvious contributing factor to the difference between the generations in their attitudes on foreign affairs: The tragic events immediately following World War II which gave rise to what we now know as the cold war are not part of the collective memory of the younger half of our population.

### After V-J Day: Demobilization

To you, indeed, it may seem as if life has always been the way it is now, that there has always been the need to maintain a very powerful military, that there has always been a nuclear balance of terror, that there has always been a draft. But, of course, this is not so. As Harvard's Professor George Wald pointed out in his celebrated speech at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in March, before World War II our whole Army and Air Force consisted of only 139,000 men. Following V-J Day we once again demobilized our armies. Between 1945 and 1948, in fact, we slashed our annual military expenditures from $80 billion to $11 billion.

### USSR Reversed the Pattern

For the younger half of our population, the series of postwar events which reversed this pattern are lost in the dim mists of history. But for many of us these events, which sent traumatic shock waves through this country, remain a vivid memory.

We remember how in March of 1946 the Soviet Union announced that it would keep its troops in Iran, despite earlier agreements to the contrary. We remember how it threatened to use force against Turkey if that neighboring country would not allow her to establish bases on Turkish soil. We remember also how it walked out of the meeting launching the Marshall Plan, how it blocked access to Berlin, and how veto after veto obstructed the work of the U.N. And we remember how it reneged on the wartime agreement made at Yalta calling for free elections in Eastern Europe and forced the establishment of Communist-dominated governments in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

To us, probably the most traumatic blow of all was the fall of Czechoslovakia. Under the enlightened leadership of philosopher-statesman Thomas Masaryk, Czechoslovakia had been a bastion of democracy in pre-war Central Europe. In February of 1948 the nation's Communist leadership, backed by the Russian Army at its border,

seized power from the Czechoslovak coalition government and forced the resignation of Eduard Benes, Masaryk's successor. Two weeks later, Jan Masaryk, the son of Thomas Masaryk and a close associate of Benes, died under circumstances strongly suggesting foul play.

### Shocked the Civilized World

"The tragic death of the Republic of Czechoslovakia," President Truman told a joint meeting of Congress that March, "has sent a shock throughout the civilized world. Now pressure is being brought to bear on Finland, to the hazard of the entire Scandinavian peninsula. Greece is under direct military attack from rebels actively supported by her Communist-dominated neighbors. In Italy, a determined and aggressive effort is being made by a Communist minority to take control of that country. The methods vary, but the pattern is all too clear."

***'Communist nations are charting, or trying to chart more independent courses. Many other nations, including those of Western Europe, have also taken more independent stances.'***

The Soviet Union, offspring of an international conspiratorial movement, trumpeted the aim of worldwide domination for all to hear. "Like a mighty titan," Khruschev said, using the standard Communist rhetoric of the period, "the Soviet power . . . confidently marches forward to the great goal, scoring one victory after another. There are no forces in the world which could halt our victorious advance to Communism!"

### Challenge and Response: the Cold War

And we were forced to respond. Out of this cycle of challenge and response, action and reaction, blast and counterblast, arose the state of strained antagonism which became known as the cold war.

With enormous effort and under feverish strain, the Soviet Union caught up with our capacity to produce atomic weapons. Defensive alliances were formed and hardened, NATO, SEATO, and the Warsaw Pact among them. Each advance—real or imagined—in the quantity or quality of destructive capacity was countered by the other side.

The 1960 "missile gap," though later exposed as myth, spurred a vast increase in U.S. strategic weapons at enormous cost. Several years earlier, when Secretary Dulles spoke of "massive retaliation," he was talking about the capacity to respond with only a few tens of megatons. By the time we had become satisfied that we had closed the "missile gap," we could launch more than *100 times* as much destructive force even after being hit by a well-designed first strike. In still more recent years the Soviet Union—also at enormous cost—has once again been catching up.

I recall this history now not to stir unhappy memories or to rub new salt in old wounds but only to make vivid the events and climate of opinion which led to our rearmament, the new buildup of our defense establishment, and the construction of our system of alliances.

### Changes in the USSR After Stalin

But even while your generation has witnessed the continuing upward spiral of the arms race, it has also seen a lessening of cold-war tensions. Since Stalin, Soviet policies have changed and moderated. The Russians withdrew from Austria and established diplomatic relations with West Germany. Cultural and scientific exchanges were initiated and continue.

Other changes have taken place. China has broken with the Soviet Union and appears as hostile to her as to us. Communist nations are charting, or trying to chart, more independent courses. Many other nations, including those of Western Europe, have also taken more independent stances. As a result, the international political situation is more fragmented, less polarized, and not so obviously tense and dangerous.

### Relevance of U.S. Policy Questioned

Although, ironically, this more relaxed international atmosphere may well stem in part from the success of our past policies, an influential new segment of U.S. public opinion has called into question the continuing relevance of the security arrangements built to meet the threat of an aggressive, expansionist Russia. Disenchantment with alliances, commitments, and foreign entanglements is also spurred by impatience with the difficulties that delay an honorable settlement of the Vietnam war and by awareness of the imperative claims of our domestic needs.

Those who hold this view do not seek a return to Fortress America, though they are increasingly skeptical of our ability to influence events abroad. They want to limit our involvements, especially those of a military character, and reorder our priorities in favor of domestic needs.

Most of us, I think, agree that a substantial backlog of domestic needs exists and requires attention: revitalized cities, poverty programs in the ghettos and Appalachia, modernized transportation, pollution control, improved education and medical services, housing.

But where the point of view of those who would maintain our existing defense structure and the point of view of those who would contract it begin to diverge is in their differing appraisals of the continuing external threat to our security.

*(Under Secretary Richardson's analysis of this threat will appear in a forthcoming COMMANDERS DIGEST.)*

# Vitality, Strength of U.S. Seapower Essential

(Continued from Page 1)

Navy's vitally important submarine program.

This very pleasant occasion ties together the past, present and future in a most meaningful way—and makes appropriate both a look back and a look ahead, as well as a view of some present realities. I say that because the ship which we commission today restores to the active service of the Navy a proud name in the submarine service.

Just a little more than 26 years ago, the keel was laid here at Electric Boat for the first USS BERGALL. That ship, like the one we commission today, was the finest American money could buy and a dedicated American industry could produce.

It was just 25 years ago yesterday, in fact, when the commission pennant was hoisted on the original BERGALL at New London.

During five war patrols in the Pacific, in the course of which she was holed by gunfire, furiously pounded by depth charges, and seriously damaged by a mine, BERGALL proved both the bravery of her crew and the craftsmanship of the builders at Electric Boat who had constructed her so stoutly and well.

Her record and her crew's performance were characterized by achievement, reliability, intrepidity and resourcefulness—all virtues which remain abundant in today's Submarine Force. Even now, the former BERGALL continues to serve as a unit of the Turkish Navy.

This very formidable record of achievement against enemy shipping, both while submerged and on the surface, points to the fact that the crew of BERGALL were no strangers to dangerous and daring work . . . a typical characteristic of our World War II submarine forces.

BERGALL was among a relatively small group of submarines in the Pacific area which broke the back of a determined enemy.

More than 2,000 merchant ships comprising almost eight million tons were lost by the enemy in the Pacific. Sixty percent were accounted for by this force . . . which General Tojo later described as one of the main factors that brought final victory to the United States.

Our submarine history is one of brilliance—forged by the Navymen who operate such ships and by the technicians who have designed and built them.

In the past, the military and industrial forces of our great nation have pulled together in their efforts to accomplish a vital common objective—the defeat of our enemies and the preservation of our nation's heritage. Those of you who shared the experiences of World War II will remember the admiration and respect which this military-industrial team inspired in our countrymen.

There are those who, today, question the motives of this same team—despite a unique record for continuing contribution to this nation's security. Fortunately, I believe such detractors to be in the minority. Unfortunately, too much public attention is focussed on the words of those who emphasize adversity rather than achievement, pessimism rather than optimism—and most unfortunate of all, those who criticize rather than contribute. Problems have traditionally been solved by acting to improve the situation rather than by tearing down that which already exists and has proven its worth.

For just a moment, I am going to talk about some facts and some fallacies which seem to be making the rounds in our country today.

First, let me say that the present day brand of submariners and submarine builders have written not only a new chapter, but a new book in the business of going to sea underwater. In the days since the first BERGALL joined the Fleet, submarines have leaped the technological barrier into the realm of the true submersible; the submarine which is at home in the undersea environment as much as the fish which inhabit the deep. Indeed, how many submariners or designers in World War II would even dare to dream of such equipments as today's crew of BERGALL has been trained to operate. On the strategic side, POLARIS provides a vital deterrent to aggression —and was made possible, I would add, by a magnificent management and industrial-military cooperation.

The developments are exciting, especially when you consider the time frame in which they have been achieved and the promise which such an advancing rate of development holds for us in the future.

I frequently point out in speaking to audiences the very technical and highly specialized nature of naval ships, equipment and operations . . . and the commensurate need to have so many good, qualified people to man them. The modern submarine is a prime example of how technically advanced a weapons system can become. Operating these systems with the great effectiveness that you do is a contribution which ranks with the finest anywhere in the Navy, and indeed anywhere in the world.

The outstanding performance of our Navymen in the past, as well as the present, makes me confident that, insofar as our nation's security is concerned, the American people can view the future with optimism. We, in the Navy, like the men of our other armed forces, can very adequately handle the challenges which may confront our nation.

I have observed a news trend in recent months which leans heavily toward the big, bad, and bizarre. The good things that happen, and the progress brought about by good people who work hard, observe the law, and raise God-fearing families, have been given short shrift in favor of a small minority who advocate, and sometimes produce, dissension and destruction. This group is not typical of our American people.

Perhaps it is because the good people and the good things are not very dramatic or exciting. Perhaps Goethe summarized it when he remarked that ". . . Evil speaks loudly while goodness is silent." Pessimism has a bad characteristic—even, if you will, a dangerous characteristic —in that it can be self-defeating. It would be unfortunate if this country were to sell its capability and determination short in this crucial time through negative thinking

(Continued on Next Page)

and distorted perspective. To illustrate what I mean, let's review a few facts about this great nation of ours:

—Less than five percent of American servicemen ever go AWOL.

—More than 99.9 percent plus of our servicemen do not ask asylum overseas.

—An equal percentage are not involved in the production of underground military newspapers which foster agitation and calculated disobedience.

—More than eight million young Americans will not burn their draft cards this year.

—More than three million will serve their country in the military forces in an exemplary and dedicated manner.

—More than 47,000 Navymen have volunteered for Vietnam duty since September 1965, and more than 10,000 serving in-country have voluntarily extended for six months or more.

I would be less than candid if I said that we don't have many problems in this country which need to be solved. Every great country has problems—the measure of greatness being how capably they are solved.

We also have problems in the Navy. It is my privilege to command the finest and most powerful Navy in the world. There is a man who is looking for my job—his name is Sergei Gorshkov—Admiral Sergei Gorshkov of the Soviet Navy. It is his ambition, and intention, to be able to say that he commands the best Navy afloat anywhere, and he and his countrymen are working very hard to achieve that goal. If we were in the automobile rental business, perhaps we could tolerate being number two. It is obvious that our nation and Navy can't tolerate that. Our future security depends on the vitality and strength of American Seapower. I am confident that the good sense and determination of the American people will make this so, but it cannot be done without resolute action. If our people suffer from complacency about our Navy, of which more than half is 20 years old, then our future course can only lead us into mediocrity.

I do not have to quote facts and figures on the growth of the Soviet naval and merchant marine capability to this audience—that would be preaching to the choir. We all realize that the Soviet challenge at sea is our principal concern, however, both from the naval and commercial seagoing standpoints.

There is another issue in this country, which I think is properly giving a lot of Americans cause for concern—and that is the SAFEGUARD or ABM system. There is no doubt in my mind that we need this system and that we need it as soon as possible in the face of a growing Soviet strategic missile threat. I am convinced that this particular strategic option is one which our President must possess in order to give us a credible deterrent in this nuclear age.

The two main points of criticism against the SAFEGUARD system do not hold water. First, it has been said that the system "simply won't work."

Secondly, critics allege that this defensive system would escalate the arms race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

SAFEGUARD is not a planner's dream or a paper entity. Much of the hardware exists. We know the radar systems work, as do the missiles intended for SAFEGUARD. What remains is matching them together.

The Soviets deployed their version of ABM some years ago. I don't recall that we protested that deployment. Similarly, I find it curious that the Soviets have had little to say about our intention to deploy SAFEGUARD. We are in the strange position of having more complaints about the system from the people it is intended to defend than from our potential enemy.

This lack of reaction on the part of the Kremlin could have many explanations. I submit, first of all, that SAFEGUARD is not considered by them to be provocative or escalatory.

I believe the Soviets look upon SAFEGUARD much as we do in the Joint Chiefs of Staff: non-provocative, logical, overwhelmingly necessary, and long overdue.

On that last point, I would offer that any significant delay in deploying the ABM system could alter the strategic balance in favor of our potential enemies. The implications are clear. By failing to deploy the ABM, we could unwittingly provoke a situation far more dangerous to our national security than we might through the alleged arms-race escalation.

Without public understanding of and support for adequate defense, without a genuinely solid and enforceable assurance to friends and enemies alike of our capability and determination, the society in which we live, troubled though it may be, would be in much greater danger of being overwhelmed by hostile influences than it is today.

There are a number of essential things we need for our present and future defense:

—The most up-to-date technical knowledge, together with sophisticated production capability. We have grown out of the age in which there was time for makeshift conversion of civilian industries to military needs.

—Good people and lots of them . . . the best minds working to maintain a technical and scientific superiority . . . the results of which will benefit not only our military defense effort, but mankind as well.

—More of these good people to join and stay with a Naval career so that our military-civilian team will be first string . . . and thereby realize the most efficient and effective use of our weapons and defensive systems.

We need more good submariners, officer and enlisted, to assume the difficult and demanding jobs which our nation sets out for them.

We need our fellow Americans' support and understanding for what we are doing, and why we are doing it. I am confident that if our countrymen are adequately informed, we will have their support.

In speaking about the future, we must recognize the fine ship which we are placing in commission today. She is an important part of the Navy of the future. Together with the new Nimitz-class CVANs, Amphibious Assault Ships, DD-963 class Destroyers, new quiet and deep-diving submarines, the F-14 fighter and other systems presently building or on the drawing board, this ship will serve her country to the threshhold of the next century.

# Views of Nations Decide Future of Military-Industrial Complex

(Continued from Page 1)

"If I'm in a conspiracy, I have yet to meet my fellow conspirators."

Mr. Kelley said that on assuming his present job, "I was impressed by the number of people involved in Defense decisions and the utter impossibility of any

***"I am the Manpower policy man in the Pentagon, but my decision making freedom is widely contained and limited."***

small group of men imposing their will on the rest of the country."

He noted that there is a system of checks and balances at work, "and it does work. I am the Manpower policy man in the Pentagon, but my decision making freedom is wisely contained and limited. Even if I wanted to, a conspiratory act of important dimensions would be intercepted by Congressional or inter-agency watch-dogs before it had a chance to get off the ground.

"The same thing is true where tax money is to be spent. Before a program can be undertaken, the particular military Service proposing to initiate the program must put an item on its own budget. That item is subject to analysis by a series of reviewing levels within that Service and then is considered in terms of the Five-Year Plan of the entire Department of Defense."

He continued, "After that rigorous review, the program must survive successive reviews by the Secretary of Defense, the Bureau of the Budget, and the President. Then the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of both Houses of the Congress get their turns, followed by the full membership of both Houses of the Congress.

***"If any conspiracy is ever afoot you'll hear about it from them (the press)—precisely and in detail."***

Finally, once again the President takes a look at the program.

"Last but far from least, the press keeps members of the Defense team out of the back rooms and squarely in the spotlight. That spotlight gets pretty hot and bright sometimes, and it's only human to wish once in a while that the press would leave us alone. But you and I know—and the Nixon Administration knows—that an informed public is the most effective check of all on possible inefficiency and wrongdoing. Some of the newsmen at the Pentagon have been covering their beat for years and know the ins-and-outs of defense operations as well as the men who work there. If any conspiracy is ever afoot you'll hear about it from them—precisely and in detail."

He noted that as high as the Defense budget is, "it has been steadily declining both as a percentage of the total Federal budget and a percentage of the Nation's Gross National Product.

"Defense spending in FY 1970 will account for less than 40 percent of the Federal budget for that year, the second lowest percentage in the past twelve yars. Expressed as a percentage of GNP, the 1970 Defense budget is only 8.1 percent, the third lowest figure in the past twelve years."

He noted that the way to cut some of the fat out and eliminate the waste and duplication in the Defense

***"We are working hard to identify waste and duplication and then eliminate it."***

establishment is to do it through "effective management —by managers who came to the Pentagon to do a job, and not because they needed one.

"I'm satisfied we have such a management team in the Pentagon today, and we are working hard to identify waste and duplication and then eliminate it."

Mr. Kelley then noted, "from the days prior to the American Revolution, the nation has called upon industry to supply the materiel needed for defense.

"To demean this highly effective working team of industry and the military is to bite the hand that shields us, and to give small credit to the twin resources that have maintained our national security from the infant days of our nation.

"Every effort must be made to keep defense expenditures at the lowest possible level consistent with national security, and to reach international understandings that can make them lower still. But as long as nations differ on the fundamental values of life, and as long as they maintain the capacity to make war, the so-called military-industrial complex will be with us. We should be thankful it's on our side."

**COMMANDERS DIGEST**

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**Published weekly by American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is WASHINGTON (AFPS).**

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $3.25 additional for foreign mailing.
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